

**AN ANALYSIS OF REGISTER IN THE CONVERSATION OF POLICE
MEMBERS OF GOWA POLICE RESORT**



Thesis

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Sarjana Humaniora in English and Literature Department of Adab and Humanities
Faculty of Alauddin State Islamic University of Makassar

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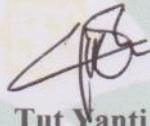
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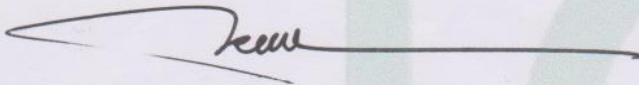
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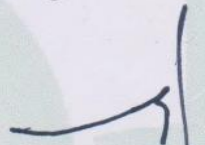
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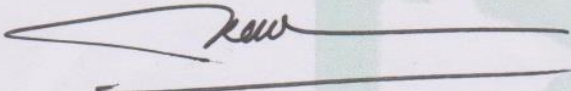
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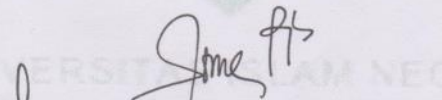
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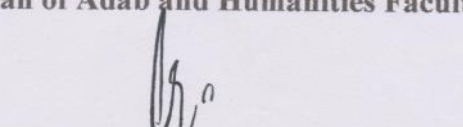
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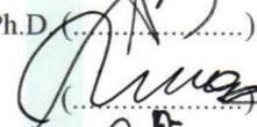

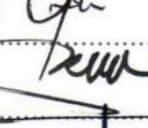
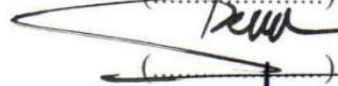


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The Writer,



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TABLES OF CONTENTS

TITTLE SHEET	i
PERNYATAAN KEASLIAN SKRIPSI	ii
PERSETUJUAN PEMBIMBING	iii
APPROVAL SHEET	iv
PENGESAHAN SKRIPSI	v
ACKNOWLEDGMENT	vi
TABLES OF CONTENTS	ix
ABSTRACT	xi

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

A. Study Background	1
B. Research Question	5
C. Objective of the Research	5
D. Significance of the Research	6
E. Scope of the Research	6

CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Previous Findings	7
B. Theoretical Framework	11
1. Sociolinguistics	11
2. Variation of Language	13

3. Translation Process -----	16
4. Register -----	15
4. Gowa Police Resort -----	19

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Method -----	23
B. Data Source -----	23
C. Instrument of Research -----	24
D. Research Informant -----	24
E. Procedures of Collecting Data -----	24
F. Technique of Data Analysis -----	25

CHAPTER IV FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. Finding -----	26
B. Discussion -----	41

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusion -----	49
B. Suggestion -----	49

BIBLIOGRAPHY -----	51
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BIOGRAPHY -----	53
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ABSTRACT

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This research dicussed about An Analysis of Register in the Conversation of Police Members of Gowa Police Resort. The purpose of this research is to describe the types and identify the function of the registers contained in the conversation of traffic unit members of Gowa Police Resort. The method used in this research is qualitative method. Data collection techniques used record and note taking technique. The data was the utterances of the traffic unit members of Gowa Police Resort. This research used Martin joss's theory about the types of the register and Jacobson's theory about the function of language register in the conversation of traffic unit members of Gowa Police Resort. This researc showed that there were 4 types of register that found in the in the conversation of traffic unit members of Gowa Police Resort. Those were frozen, formal, consultative and casual register and there were 4 function of the language register that the researcher found in the conversation of traffic unit members of Gowa Police Resort. Those are emotive, directive, referential, and phatic function.

Keywords: Sociolinguistics, Variations of Language, Register.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1. Background of Study

The variation of language is the fundamental subject of sociolinguistic studies. This is following by the opinion of Fishman in Chaer (2004: 3) that sociolinguistic is the study of the characteristics of language variations, the characteristics of their function, and the characteristics of their speakers as these constantly interact, change and change one another within a speech community. So it can be said that sociolinguistics as a science that learns the characteristics and various language variations in the language society. Language variation will be evident in the dialogue used by the members, such as in the process of communicating every day.

According to Chaer and Agustina (2004: 62), language variation distinguished by their speakers and use. Based on the speaker, it means who uses that language, where are their lives, how their social position are in the community, and what kind of gender. Based on its use, it means that language is use for what, in what field, what path and tools, and how the situation is formalized.

The register is one branch of sociolinguistic that studies language in certain fields. The characteristics of each community and certain fields can make the language used unique. The register is also a variety of language that is different from the other because of the distinctiveness of its use. This statement is corroborated by

Nababan in Chaer (2004: 68) who said that variations in language with it is used or usage called registers.

In the book *Theory and Linguistic Method II* (Usdiyanto, 2003) explained that the register can arise for two things. First, the register arises because of the common activity that is not relate to the profession. Secondly, registers can arise because people belong to the social profession together. In this case, the police register may arise because the language used by the police members is the language owned by the police who have the same profession. Therefore, the police register can be categorize as a profession register.

One of the used of registers found on the conversation conducted by members of the traffic unit of Gowa Police resort. Gowa police resort is on the Syamsuddin T street of Sungguminasa, Somba Opu sub-district, Gowa Regensi, South of Sulawesi. In the communication between the members of that traffic unit of Gowa police resort, it is not denied that the conversation is found in relation to the traffic. With a variety of characters, language users especially members of the traffic unit Gowa police resort tries to understand each other. The vocabulary used may not be understood by the general public, only members can understand the code or password submitted by a fellow member. In this study, there are many vocabulary or special terms that are not used in other varieties.

The researcher interested in analyze the variation of the register language because many things that are behind the existence of language variation in the

community is very interesting. Learning the language in the community aims to know things that lead to a variety of languages. Knowledge of the reasons for language variation is very useful for community life. Various problems and events in everyday life require us to be able to use the variation of the language according to the place, time, and circumstances. We will be considered unwise when we use intimate language when we are in the middle of the society. It likes the language that use by the members of police community.

In everyday life, people will and should use a language in accordance with the environment in which it is in place. Such as, the language that used by the police community in Gowa police resort. That is what we called the language register. Especially islamic religion, the register explicitly explain that everyone will does everything according to their circumstance, as asserted in the Qur'an. Al- Isra verse 84:

قُلْ كُلٌّ يَعْمَلُ عَلَى شَاكِلَتِهِ فَرُبُّكُمْ أَعْلَمُ بِمَنْ هُوَ أَهْدَى سَبِيلًا

Translation: "Say (Muhammad), Everyone does according to his circumstances"

This verse means, "every people always do anything by their situation and condition. When we talk with other people like someone older or younger than us we use a different language. That is what we usually called register in sociolinguistics. According to Wardhaugh (1992: 52) registers are set of vocabulary item associated

with a discrete occupational or social group. It means we are not regardless of the environment or language environment when we talk to each other. The relationship between the verse and this research is the language environment.

Types and functions of language register are chosen as objects to analyze in this research. The study of types register will be analyzed because many types of registers used by the police community in the Gowa Police resort. Especially, the language that uses by the members of traffic unit of Gowa police resort. We can observe it from each utterance. The researcher also will analyze the function of the language register because every register that the writer will find has its function.

Besides, the reason why the researcher studies *An Analysis of Register in the Conversation of Police Members of Gowa Police Resort* because it talks about variation of language, and as a student of English and Literature Department, it includes as one of sociolinguistics branch that we should know. In addition, we should clearly understand the aim of our writing or speech. Is it to inform, argue, persuade, describe, narrate, share cause and effect, or some other purpose. When we are clear on the aim of the writing or speech, we can more accurately choose the language register to use, one of example is the register that the researcher will find out in the conversation between members of traffic unit police resort Gowa.

The results of this research are expected to enrich the study of the Register, especially the use of the register in the police community and enrich linguistic

studies, especially sociolinguistic studies, and provide more information about terms in the traffic field.

2. Research Question

Based on the background above the problem statements that the writer formulates are:

1. What are the register types in the conversation of traffic unit members of Gowa police resort?
2. What are the functions of the language register in the conversation of traffic unit members of Gowa police resort?

3. The objective of The Research

Based on the research question above, the researcher provides to propose the objective of the research as follows;

1. To describe the types of register in the conversation of traffic unit members of Gowa police resort.
2. To identify the functions of the language register in the conversation of traffic unit members of Gowa police resort.

4. Significance of The Research

Based on the objective of the research above, the researcher provided to propose the significance of the study, as follows;

1. The significance of the study refers to give information and knowledge about types and function of register by the police community.

2. It also can be used as a reference for the next researchers who want to analyze the relevance study.

5. Scope of The Research

Based on the explanation above, the researcher is going to analyze the types of register in the conversation of police members, especially the members of the traffic unit of Gowa police resort by using Joss's theory and to identify the functions of the register in the conversation of the traffic unit members of Gowa police resort by using Jacobson's theory.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

1. Previous Study

Register of any language is probably so interesting topic to be analyzed. There many types of research that focus to analyze it. So that why it is worth referring some of them to make the study of this research is more comprehensive. In other words, the result of the preceding studies in questions are as follows:

Boellstorff (2004) in his international journal by the titled *"Gay Language and Indonesia: Registering Belonging"*. The aims of this research is to know more the language register used by the gay community in Indonesia. The method of this research is that using ethnographic, which explain more about one of culture that exist in Indonesia, that call "bencong or gay". The result of his research stated that the gay language includes a unique derivation of the suffix and words substitutions, and more pragmatic-oriented around the community than on the confidentiality-oriented or secrecy.

Fikriana Nafia and Rustono (2019) in their journal by the title *"The Register Form of Pesantern Community in Semarang"*, The purpose of this study is to identify the form of the register used among pesantren community in Semarang. This research is a descriptive qualitative study. The data of this research are words, phrases, and acronyms that allegedly as register, while the data

source is the speech of pesantren community in Semarang which contains registers. The data collection is done by using listen and talk method, through record technique. Some forms of register pesantren community in Semarang are: (1) based on lingual units are, registers in the form of base words, words with affixes, compound words, and phrases, (2) based on the origin of the language are, register in Indonesian language, Javanese loanwords, Arabic loanwords, and Sundanese loanwords, (3) based on the register types, it is divided into open registers and closed registers.

Jannah (2015), *the title of her research is "Language Register on Instant Message."* In her thesis, she aims to analyze the form of registers also to describe the use of instant message in terms of gender and age of the participants by using David Crystal's theory. The thesis used a sociolinguistic approach and a descriptive qualitative method. She found 24 forms of register on IM and the differences use of IM in terms of gender and age of participants, in which the female's language was more polite than the young male's language.

Based on the data above, the writer only focused on the age and gender of the participants. The differentiation of the use of language on instant messaging by groups of age and gender was served in 3 different tables. The first table is the distribution of frequency use of linguistics characteristics on instant messaging in groups of age and gender. The second table is the use of polite and impolite words to describe whose group of participants either age or gender who use polite

language to build the social environment or "rapport style" and personal attack. The last but not at least the third table about the distribution of words and turns that were used by participants in the conversations. From those tables, the writer found that the young participants particularly male have a greater proportion in using these linguistic characteristics on IM. It proves that the texting style of young participants tends to be informal, fashionable new coinages, catchphrases, colloquial appellatives, swear words and phatic connectors. Their language was informal because of using formal and standard language and chatting process through Instant Message seemingly undesirable by young participants.

Ulfa (2013), the title of her research is "*The Analysis of Register in English Movie Advertisement of www.cineplex.21.com.*" In her thesis, She intended to find out the characteristics of a register in English movie advertisements. The goals of this research were, first, to characterize linguistics factors, such as diction, variety of language and figure of speech. Second, to characterize one linguistics factors (types of movie.). The third, to describe how both language variety and figure of speech characterize the register of English Movie Advertisement. This research used the sociolinguistics approach. The descriptive research and a purposive sampling technique employed in the research. The data of this research were the use of diction, the language variety and the figures of speech in the register of written English movie advertisements by www.21 cineplex.com publish in Jakarta post in 2008 until April 2009.

Based on the data analysis, Ulfa found some special characteristics in the register. Each characteristic of the language of movie advertisement covers specific purpose and form. The characteristics that appear worn, first, diction that was used depend on story themes, story substances, target consumers, and the performance. Each classification has certain lexis that differentiates to the other types of movies. Second, most of the data use informal languages in which are signed with the contraction informal expression such as the used of idiom, archaic, a slang word, and mixing the sentences with symbols. Third, register of English movie advertisement uses simple sentences were more dominant than the complex one. Fourth, there were 9 kinds of figures of speech. Those were hyperboles, synecdoche, metonymy, personification, simile, climax, paradox, repetition, and parallelism. The hyperbole figure has the highest number.

Based on the data above, it can conclude that the similarity between this research and some previous researches above is a study about sociolinguistics. Specially about register language. The similarity of the first previous finding, Boellstorf journal and this research is study about sociolinguistic and analyzes about the registers. The differences of this research and Boellstorf journal is the object. Boellstorf studied more specifically about register of languages used by Homosexuals (gay) while this research will focus on analyze the register used in police community. Than, the similarity between this research and the second previous finding above, Fikriana and Rustono journal are study about register language and using the same method. The is qualitative method. The difference

with this research and Fikriana and Rustono journal is the object, the object of this research is Police community, while Fikriana and Rustono used Pesantren community as their object. The similarity between this research and the third previous finding is also study about sociolinguistics and especially about register. The differences between this research and the third previous finding above are object and theory. Janna used Instant Message as her object research of the register and David Cristal's theory to analyze the form of registers also to describe the use of instant message in terms of gender and age of the participants. While the similarity between the last previous finding above and this research is study about register language and used qualitative method. The differences between this research and the last previous finding above are the object and the theory. Ulfa used movie advertisements as object research and used Yule's theory to find out the characteristics of a register in English movie advertisements. In this research, the writer will apply Martin Joss's and Jacobson's theory to describe the types of the register in police community and to identify the function of language register in the police community.

2. Theoretical Framwork

a. Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is one of the branches of linguistics that studies or discusses aspects of language society, particularly the differences or variations contained in languages relating to societal factors.

According to Holmes (1992:10), sociolinguistics learns the relationship between language and society. It is interested in explaining why people speak differently in different social contexts, and it is apprehensive with identifying the social functions of language and the ways it used to convey social meaning. Moreover, Hymnes in Sunahrowi (2007: 2) explains that sociolinguistic is the study of language related with the social conditions.

Hudson (1996: 4) said that sociolinguistics is the study of language concerning society, implying that sociolinguistics is a part of the study of language. While Chaika (1994:3) explains that sociolinguistics is the study of the way people use language in social interactions of all kinds.

According to Soeparno (2002: 25) "Sociolinguistic is a linguistic sub-discipline that learns the language about societal or social factors". The main problems studied in sociolinguistics, among others, reviewing language in social and cultural contexts, linking the linguistic factors, language traits, language diversity, situations, social and cultural factors, and examining social functions, and the use of language in the community.

It can be concluded that sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that attempts to connect all things related to the use of language in the society by its social communities in its social interaction. It does not only talk about the kinds of language that is used by people in their daily lives but also why and how people used specific styles of language when they associate with each other in their conversation.

This research is focuses on the individual behavior about the use of register by the policy community in police resort Gowa.

b. Language Variation

There are many languages in the world. There can also be many languages used in a country. Variety of language is the main problem in sociolinguistics so that Kridalaksana (in Chaer & Agustina, 2004: 61) defines sociolinguistics as a branch of linguistics that tries to explain the characteristics of language varieties and determines the correlation of characteristics that language towards those of the social community.

According to Wardaugh in Waridah (2015: 85) language variation is a set of human speech patterns that suffice sounds, words, and grammatical traits that can uniquely be attributed to external factors, such as geographic and social factors

The varieties of language will vary since the community is as the agent of the communication process, are homogenous. Each has distinctive social characteristics, as a group of communities that may consist of a society whose various cultural and social backgrounds. Furthermore, because of those homogenous users, language varieties also emerge by situational factors. Various kinds of situation, time and place, topic, and goal. Those will influence the use of language varieties (Chaer & Agustina, 2004: 61).

Hudson (1996: 22) said that a variety of a language as a set of linguistic items with resembling social distribution because the thing that makes a variety

of language different from another is the linguistic item. From the definitions above, it can be informed that language variety is consistent with the definition to treat all the languages of some multilingual speaker, or community, as a single variety, since all the linguistic items concerned have a resemble social distribution, they are used by the same speaker or community.

Furthermore, Alwasilah in Farikha N. A (2013: 1) states that there are six term in sociolinguistics. Those are style, slang, colloquial, jargon, argot and register. All of them can be found in every speaker of any language. The term above are language variation usually discussed in sociolinguistics field.

c. Register

Language has an important role in the daily life of human beings. Cause of that, it generally understood that language exists in society. They are interdependent. It is like a coin, one side is a language and the other side is society. In other words, the language needs the society where it exists, and society needs the language in their daily lives. This is what Chaika (1994: 6) said in his book, *Language the Social Mirror*, There is no human society that does not depend upon, that is not shaped by and does not itself shape language.

According to the statement above, it is also worth that language always formed in society. Since the members of the society have different background and activities, there are also some different languages. For example, the language of entertaining is different from the language of delivering a speech. Each of them

has its characteristics and it usually called register. In linguistic analysis, different styles of language technically called register.

Wardough in Vita and Monika (2014), there are several variations of language, for example: based on age, gender, occupation, and function. Afterward, one variation of language related to the work is called the register. Registers are defined as vocabulary sets associated with certain professions, occupations or social groups (Wardough in Vita and Monika 2014)

In linguistics, the register is the way a speaker uses language very different in different situation. Suwito in Shahamatun (2013: 2) said that the register as a form of variation of language due to the characteristic nature of its needs. According to Cristal in Dicky (2017: 26), register refers to a variety of language defined according to its use in social situations. Think about the words that you want to use, the tone of your voice, even your body language. You maybe behave very differently talking with close friend than you would at a formal situation such as in an interview for a job. These variations in formality, also called stylistic variation, or register in linguistics. They are determine by such factors as social occasion, context, purpose, and listener.

Trudgill in Sutherland (2015: 103) wrote that variation related to occupations, professions, or topics have been terms register. This statement clear that people's work affect the language they use, especially when they are at work. As the language that used by the police community in Patriots Day movie.

Registers are marked by various special vocabulary and turn of phrases, colloquialism and the use of jargon, and a difference in intonation and pace. In "*The Study of Language*," George Yule (2010)

Registers used in all forms of communication, including written, spoken, and signed. Depending on grammar, syntax, and tone, the register may be extremely rigid or very intimate. You do not even need to use an actual word to communicate effectively. A huff of exasperation during a debate or a grin while signing "hello" speaks volumes.

The register is a variety of languages based on its use, the language that is used depends on what being done and the nature activities. The register reflects another aspect of the social level that is the process of social is the usual process of social activities involve people. The register is a particularly connected form of meaning with a particular social context, in which there are many activities and few conversations, which is sometimes called the language of action.

1. Types of Register

Language variations are usually changed by three main factors, namely geographic which gives rise to geographical dialects, social factors related to social class, educational status, and background. this then gives rise to social dialects, and registers. registers are descriptions of different languages according to the formal and whether a situation, profession and means of language. In

English, there are 5 levels of formalities in the language (Martin Joss in Pasaribu and Tiara), below are followings:

a) Oratorical or frozen (raw)

The register used by professional speakers because of patterns and the rule is steady, usually used in a situation that is humility, such as in mantras, laws, scriptures, and so forth. We can see the example of a frozen register below:

PROCLAMATION

*We, the people of Indonesia, do at this moment proclaim
the independence of Indonesia
all matters about the transfer of power, etc.,
will be carried out expediently and
in the shortest possible time.*

*Jakarta, August 17, 1945
On Behalf Of the Indonesian People*

Soekarno - Hatta

b) Deliberative or formal

The register used in the official situation by the purpose of extending deliberate conversations, such as state speeches, interests, and so on. Below is the example of formal register:

My fellow citizens:

I stand here today humbled by the task before us, grateful for the trust you have bestowed, mindful of the sacrifices borne by our ancestors. I thank President Bush for his service to our nation, as well as the generosity and cooperation he has shown throughout this transition.

Forty-four Americans have now taken the presidential oath. The words have spoken during rising tides of prosperity and the still waters of peace. Yet, every often the oath is taken amidst gathering clouds and raging storms. At these moments, America has carried on not simply because of the skill or vision of those in high office, but because we the People have remained faithful to the ideals of our forbearers, and true to our founding documents.

Above is Mr. Barack Obama Speech, in a Formal situation and used language formal register.

c) Consultative or business

The register used in-state transactions, business, discussion, etc. For example:

-I see you will change the project and sale it to other compenies, right ?

-.Actually, we have the same views about this problem. So, why dont you join with us?

d) Casual

The register used in an unofficial situation. This variety is many using allegro, which is a shortened form of the word. Below is the example of casual register:

Mother: "Well we need some cheese to make the pizza... Habibti would you mind going to the shops to get me some cheese?" Amira: "Yes Mum"

e) Intimate

The registers used in situations between family members.

"Me: Mom, do you see my baby doll? I forget where did I put it."

"Mom: Yes darling, I put it on your desk last night"

2. The function of Language

According to Jakobson in the Chaer & Agustine (2004: 15), language has six functions, namely emotif, directive, referential, metalinguistics, poetic, and phatic.

1) Emotif

One function of the register language is to express the emotions, feelings, or mentality of the person who is speaking. Registers can be used to show feelings of pleasure, displeasure, anger, sadness, praise, surprise, thanks, and apologies.

In addition, expressive function relates to the Addresser (sender) and is best exemplified by interjections and other sound changes that do not alter the denotative meaning of an utterance but do add information about the addresser's (speaker's) internal state. For example:

Yes, I did it.

I'am so sad.

I feel very happy today

2) Rhetorical or Directive function

The register is one form of language that can be used in the form of orders, prohibitions, requests, invitations, suggestions, or advice. This function aims to ask people to do something and expect a response from them. For example:

Open the door!

Please, sit!

3) Cognitive or Referential function

This function provides information, so it is often used to emphasize certain messages as important information. This can be found when someone reports, gives information, approves, or protests on something.

In addition, according to Nord in Syahril Asdar (2006: 48), the referential function relies on the balance between given and presupposed information. There are micro functions of referential function such as;

- 1) Identifying items about people, school, home and communities.
- 2) Asking for a description of someone or something, and
- 3) Defining something.

For example:

The earth is round.

Water boils at 100 degrees.

4) Metalinguistics function

Metalinguistics is a function of the language used to explain the language itself. A language is often used to define and explain a particular code. Therefore, the use of registers can describe the meaning of a word by using different words.

Moreover, metalinguistic function is used to describe parts of language such as grammar, or words that describe language itself. For example, *I is a personal pronoun.*

5) Poetic Function

This function focuses on using language as art in communication. The language features that function as poetic are using words that have multiple meanings, special vocabulary, rhymes, songs, and advertising languages.

In addition, Holmes (1992: 258) says that Poetic Function is using poetic features such as metaphor, metonymy, alliteration, rhyme, ambiguity, repetition, simile and antithesis, for example; An apple a day keeps the doctor a way. For example: *An apple a day keeps the doctor a way.*

6) Interpersonal or Phatic Function

Phatic is a function of the language used to express one's solidarity and empathy to others. This function emphasizes the language used to maintain social relations. In everyday life, a police officer often greets friends or their leaders. For example:

Do you come here often?

Sincerely yours

How about those Mets?

d. Gowa Police Resort

Police are government agencies in charge of maintaining security and public order. According to W.J.S. Poerwadarminta in Tasaripa. K “Police as a governing agency in charge of maintaining security and public order such as catch people who break the laws or state officials in charge of maintaining security. Almost all

countries have police members in charge of maintaining the security of their country. As well as Indonesia, Indonesia has 34 provinsi. Every provinsi has a police office. One of them is the police office of Gowa in South Sulawesi. Police office Gowa is located in Syamsudin T Street. Sungguminasa, Gowa. Somba Opu sub-district, Gowa Regency, South Sulawesi. The police office also has divisions. One of them is the traffic unit police. In this research, the researcher chooses to analyze the register language that is used by police traffic unit of police office Gowa. They have certain words that are only used by their community alone, it's called registers. Researchers will find out the register of the language that is used by the police members of traffic unit Gowa.

CHAPTER III

METODOLOGY OF THE RESEARCH

1. Method of The Research

This research used qualitative method. Qualitative method is a method of research that gives explanation by using analysis. It will perform by collecting data, classifying, analyzing and then interpreting the data. Qualitative research is defined as research that focuses on a note, which describes the real situation briefly to support the data. The collecting data are derived especially in the form of words, sentences or pictures that have more meaning than number or quantity/frequency (Sutopo, 2002: 35)

The researcher used this method to describe the types and function of register used by the policy community.

2. Sources of Data

According to Subroto (1992), the data of research might be in the form of discourse, sentence, clause, word or morpheme. Source of data could be newspaper, magazine, literary work, column, even line.

In this research, the researcher used primary and secondary data. The primary data is the utterances that used in the conversation between members of traffic unit of Gowa Police Resort. While, the secondary data is from relevant books, journal, internet, article, etc. The secondary data source of this research accepted to complete the primary data.

The informant of this research who had given the primary data are the members of unit traffic police of Gowa Police Resort. The researcher used snowball sampling. The sampling technique of snowball is a sampling method in which samples are obtained through the process of scrolling from one respondent to another. In other words, in the determination of the sample, first, the researcher selected one or two informant, but because two informants did not give complete data, then the researcher looked for others who know better and can supplement the data given by two previous informant (Neuman : 2003)

3. Instrument of Research

The instrument of this research was human instrument. Sugiyono (2006: 251) state that the meaning of human instrument is that the instrument of the research is the researcher itself. Which is the researcher should understand some very important things. That includes, researchers should have an understanding of qualitative research methods, mastery of the insights into the fields studied, readiness of researchers to enter the research object, both academically and logically.

4. Procedures of Collecting Data

1. The researcher took some video when the traffic unit members of Gowa Police Resord held the raid on the road. The research conducted for 3 times.
2. The researcher observed the conversation in the video of traffic unit members of Gowa Polioce Resort.

3. The researcher did note taking or wrote down every utterance that the police uttered.
4. The researcher then identified and classified utterance.
5. The researcher read and collected some data relevant to this research from many kinds of sources. Such as book, thesis, internet, and so on.

5. The technique of Data Analysis

The technique that the researcher used to analyze the data based on Joss's theory. Besides, the researcher identified the function of language register used by the police community by using Jacobson's Theory.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter explains the findings, analysis and discussions of the research. Findings are divided into two points which explain the types of registers in the conversation of police members of Gowa Police Resort and describes the functions of the registers in the conversation of police members of Gowa Police Resort.

A. Findings

This part consists of the findings to answer the research questions. The data of this research was taken from the utterances used by the members of traffic unit members of Gowa police resort when they raided on the road.

This research conducted for 3 times. The first time was held on Jl. Syamsuddin Tunru, on 7 October 2019. When the traffic unit police of Gowa Resort was raided in the morning, at 8 a.m. The researcher used about 20 minutes of collected the data. Second, the research was held at Jl. HOS Cokroaminoto, in front of the Sulserbar Bank branch office of Gowa, when the traffic police had an operation in the morning, at 7 a.m. The researcher used about an hour of collected the data. And the third, the research was held on 15 October 2019, on Jl. Malino. At the traffic light, on the crossroad. It was held when the police were conducting the raid in the morning, at 8 a.m. The researcher used about 20 minutes of collected the data.

The Researcher found several types of language register in the conversation of traffic unit members of Gowa police resort based on Martin Joos Theory. They are: Frozen, formal, consultative, and casual. The researcher used symbol **P** which is mean **Police**, as the informants. **P 1** which is mean Police 1 or informant 1, **P 2** mean Police 2, and so on. The symbol **S** which is refer to **Society**.

In this research, the researcher did not directly appoint a policeman as informant 1, informant 2, and so on. The researcher took the overall video of the police officers on their duty. It meant, the researcher did not determine directly which police officers will use as informant. The researcher took the video of the police on their duty interchangeably. Therefore, the researcher have formed P 1, P 2, and so on, based on which register type that the researcher would analyzed first.

a. Types of the register

1. Frozen register

Frozen is a fixed register. It is also said as the static register. Using unchanging language, such as biblical quotations, often contains archaisms. The examples are the Pledge of Allegiance of the United States of America and other "static" vocalizations that are recited in a ritualistic monotone. The wording is the same every time it is spoken. The researcher found that in the conversation of the members of traffic unit Gowa Police Resort, they usually used the language register frozen. They used it when the driver and rider broke the rule. So, they used the

constitution as their law basis and they uttered the constitution that the driver or biker have broken.

Extract I:

P 1 : *Karena ndak bisaki tunjukkan SIMta', jadi kita langgar peraturan ini "Setiap pengendara kendaraan bermotor yang memiliki SIM namun tak dapat menunjukkannya saat razia dipidana dengan pidana kurungan paling lama 1 bulan atau denda paling banyak Rp250 ribu (Pasal 288 ayat 2)."*

P 1 : *Because you cannot show your driver's lisenze, so you violate this rule "every motorist who has a driver's license, but you cannot show it when they were raided, they shall be punished to criminal confinement at least 1 month or fine at most Rp250 thousand " (The constitution : 288 paragraph 2).*

The extract above is the words that used by the police traffic unit members when they held a raid on the road. From that sentence, we can see the form of the register above that it includes a sentence uttered the police member in their conversation. The extract above is the proof that the police unit traffict member used register frozen. It is unchainging language, the language of the constituton of Indonesia that used by the police traffic member unit of resort Gowa when they give explanations to the riders who commit traffic violations. They have a legal basis that has been set in the constitution of the Republic of Indonesia..

Extract 2:

P 2 : *Melanggarki dek, karena pajaknya motorta' nunggak 2 kali. Seandainya baruji 1 kali, masih bisaji kami kasi kebijakan tapi ini sudah 2 kalimi. Jadi pelanggaranta' itu. "Setiap pengendara bermotor yang tidak memiliki SIM dipidana dengan pidana kurungan paling lama 1 bulan atau denda paling banyak Rp 1 juta" (Pasal 281 ayat 1)*

P 2 : *You have violated the rule. Your motorcycle tax has been in arrears for two times. If it is the first time, we can give you a wisdom but you have been in 2 times. So, it is your violation “Every motorist, who does not have driver’s liscence, shall be phunished to criminal confinement at least a month of cell or fine at most Rp 1 million” (The constitution : 281 paragraph 1)*

The second extract above affirm the first extract that the words used by a members of police resort Gowa when he stopped a rider who did not pay his motorcycle tax.

From two extract above, the researcher found the language frozen used by the member of police unit traffict of Gowa Resort.

2. Deliberative or formal register

The Formal language register usually used in one-way participation, no interference. A technical vocabulary or proper definition is important; Includes presentations or introductions between others. The researcher also found it in the conversation of traffic member unit of police resort Gowa.

Extract 3

P 2 : *Setiap pengendara yang tidak mempunyai kelengkapan surat-surat kendaraan, SIMnya akan kami tahan dan akan mereka ambil di pengadilan.*

P 2 : *Every driver who does not have the completeness of the vehicle licence, their driver’s licence will be hold down by us and it will be taken in the court.*

There are some words in the extract above which are registers on the conversation of the traffic police members. The first is the word “*driver*”. Driver is a person who drives a vehicle. In the conversation of police member above, one of the members of police traffict unit resor Gowa uttered it when a biker did not have his

vehicle licence. He used the word “*driver*”, it included a language register in the form of word. The second is “*vehichel licence*”. Vehichel licence is the proof of registration and confirmation of a motor vehicle based on the identity and ownership that has been registered. That words are uttered by one of the police member of traffic unit resort Gowa. That is included as one of language register in the conversation of police traffic unit of resort Gowa. From the explanation above, the researcher concludes that the register used in the extract above is in the form of words and phrases. By looking at the word after and before the register, the researcher concluded that the register above included into the formal register type.

Extract 4

P 3 : *Siang bukan berarti tidak menyalakan lampu kendaraan, lampu anda harus tetap menyala.*

P 3 : *In the day, it does not mean not turning on the vehicle lights, your lights should remain lit during the day.*

From the extract above, the researcher found the register in form of phrase, we can see from the words “*vehicle lights.*” Vehicle light is the lights that must be lit during the day, the function of turning on the light during the day is for motorists or motorcycles who see mirrors in just a short time, they can detect or realize other vehicles from the main light reflection. That words were uttered by a police member of traffic unit resort Gowa when he found a biker who did not turn on his vehicle lights during the day. By looking at the word before and after the register, the researcher concluded that the register included as a formal type of register.

3. Consultative register

Speaker supplies background information and the listener works actively to understand. While communicating it moves to casual style or the conversation breaks off. The researcher also found this type in the conversations of police traffic unit member of resort Gowa.

Extract 5

P 4 : *SIMnya nanti diambil di pengadilan, tanggal 25 hari jum'at.*

S : *Bisaji diwakili untuk ambil itu SIM pak?*

P 4 : *Oh iya, bisaji diwakili. Kalau misalnya sibuk pas hari itu, bisaji keluargata' yang wakiliki asalkan dia bawa surat tilangta'*

P 4 : *You can take you driver lisenche later in the court, on Friday 25th.*

S : *Can I be represented by someone else to take my driver license in the court?*

P 4 : *Oh it can be. If you are busy at the moment, your family can represent to take your driver license. As long as, he carries your traffic ticket.*

From the extract above, the researcher found some form of language register. First is in the form of word. The “court” is an official public forum, where public power is established by the legal authorities to resolve disputes and search for justice in terms of civil, labour, administrative, and criminal matters under the law. People who violate the traffic rules are brought to court to know what penalties will be accepted as well as how much fines should be paid. Court is one word that can say as

register in police traffic unit, because it always said by the members of police traffic unit when they held a raid on the road and it is included as one of marker language of traffic unit members of police. The second is the phrase of “traffic ticked”. The traffic ticked is a notice issued by a law enforcement official to a motorist or other road user, indicating that the user has violated traffic laws. The researcher decided that traffic ticket is one of language register because it used by the member of traffic unit police to communicate with the society when they held the raid on the road. It included as one of marker language of police traffic unit member. By looking word before and after the language of register from the word and phrase above, the researcher conclude that the extract above is a consultative register.

Extract 6

P 5 : *Tidak bisa dek, kita rutin pemeriksaan kelengkapan kendaraan. Jadi, kendaraan roda dua atau roda empat yang bermasalah surat-suratnya, atau ketinggalan di rumah tetap harus kita tilang SIMnya, karena pada saat dilakukan pemeriksaan, tidak dapat menunjukkan STNKnya.*

S : Oh iye iye pak.

P 5 : *It can not, we routinely check the completeness of the vehicle. So, two-wheeled vehicles or four wheel vehicles, who have problem with their vehicles letters, or left it at their house, we have to hold their driver license, because when the raid is held, they can not show their STNK.*

S : Oh yes, sir.

The extract above is as the intensifier for the first extract. The researcher found a form of register. That is the phrase of “the completeness of the vehicle”. The phrase was spoken by a police member of a member of traffic unit Gowa while he was giving directions to a biker who did not bring his motorcycle STNK. By looking

at the words before and after the register or the whole utterance above, the researcher concluded that the extract above is included as consultative register.

4. Casual register

Casual register is the language used among and between friends. Words are general, rather than technical. This register may include more slang and colloquialisms. This kind of language register also found in the conversation between members of traffic unit police resort Gowa.

Extract 7

P 6 : *Selamat pagi adik, dimana kaca spionta?*

P 6 : *Good morning brother, where is your rearview mirror?*

From the extract above, the researcher found a form of register. The phrase “rearview mirror”, it is one of register form that used by the member police of traffic unit when they held a raid on the road. Rearview mirror is one of the vehicle accessories that has important functions. It allows you to easily see the back area, so you can drive safely. So that is why, if the vehicle does not has rearview mirror, it would be considered as a violation and it has been set in the constitution about traffic.

By looking at the words before and after the register, the researcher concluded that the extract above is include as casual register.

Extract 8

P 5 : *Tunjukkan SIM dan STNKta'. Ini pemeriksaan tidak berbahaya, janganki gugup, dek.*

P 5 : *Show me your driver lisencc and your STNK. This inspection is not dangerous. Do not be nervous, brother.*

The extract above contain a word that include register. The word of “inspection”. In the conversation of traffic unit members of police resort Gowa, the inspection is the activities undertaken by the member of the traffic unit, which aims at maintaining the safety and smoothness of the traffic. That word is as one of marker of the langauge of traffic unit members of police resort Gowa. A member police of traffic unit resort Gowa uttered it when he found a motorist who was very nervous in front of him. By looking at the words before and after the register, the researcher conclude that the extract above is categorized as casual register.

The explanation with the extract above, showed that the researcher found some types of the register in the conversation of traffic unit members of police resort Gowa. According to Martin Joss, there are 5 types of language register including frozen register, formal register, consultative register, casual register, and intimate register. From five types of registers, the researcher found only four types of registers. Namely, frozen, formal, consultative, and casual. The researcher did not find any kind of intimate register. As you know that, intimate register is the register that uses intonation more important than word or grammar; private vocabulary also includes non-verbal messages. This is most common among family members and

close friends. It is does not used in the conversation of traffic unit members of police of Gowa Police Resort. In generally, all of the police members did not used the intimate register word while they are on duty.

In this research, the researcher did not only focus on the types of the register in the conversation of traffic unit members of police resort Gowa but also focus on the function of the language register. The researcher found some function of the language register in the conversation of traffic unit members of police resort Gowa.

b. Function of the register

There are six function of register according to Jacobson

1. Emotif function

Emotif function of language is the language used in expressing human feelings. For example, sad feeling, joyful, angry, upset, disappointed, satisfied. As a tool to express feelings. Human purpose in expressing their feelings is manifold. One of them is to be freed from all the emotional stresses of their heart, as their support expressed in language so that the pressure of his soul can be shaken. In this researcher, the researcher found that in the conversation of traffict unit members of police resort Gowa also contained language register that is included as emotif function. Although it was so shaldom for the traffic unit members of police resort Gowa expressing their feeling, because they have to be proffessional as police member that must use polite language, but it was not possible to did it. Emotif

function also relates to the addresser (sender) and it is best exemplified by interjections and other sound changes that do not alter the denotative meaning of an utterance but do add information about the addresser's (speaker's) internal state.

Extract 9 :

P 6 : *Makanya pak, saya periksaki tadi supaya pasangki spionta, saya periksaki, saya tahan.*

P 6 : *So that is why, sir. I check you just now, I check you, I hold you.*

From the extract above, the researcher found language register in the form of word. The word of “check”. Check in the extract above means that the police member wanted to see all the vehicle completeness of the rider. At the time, the rider did not have a pair of his rearview mirror and the police member stoped him, the rider tried to run from the police but he could not run from the police, the police stoped him and with his emotion feeling, the police reprimanded the rider while uttered the extract above.

The researcher concluded that the language register contained in the extract above has functioned as emotif function.

2. Directive function

The directive function is that speakers use to get someone else to do something. They are commands, orders, requests, suggestions. Some verbs included

suggest, prohibit, and order, etc. The directive function engages the addressee (receiver) directly.

Extract 10

P 7 : *Selamat pagi ibu, tolong tunjukkan SIM dan STNK ta'!*

P 7 : *Good morning, maam. Please show me your driver liscence and your STNK!*

The words above was uttered by the police officers when stopping the riders who will be in check. From extract above, the researcher found the register in the form of phrases. The first is “driver liscence”, driver liscence is proof of registration and identification given by the police to someone who has fulfilled the requirements of administrative, healthy physical and spiritual, understand the traffic rules and skillfully drive a motor vehicle. The second is “STNK”, STNK (The Sign Letter of Vehicle Number) is a sign of proof of registration and confirmation of a motor vehicle based on its identity and ownership that has been registered in Indonesia. The police member uttered that extract above to ask the biker to show him her driver liscence and her STNK, it meant that the police asked the biker to do something. The extract above included the words of register that as the directive function.

Extract 11

P 7 : *Jalanmi! Hati-hati yah.*

P 7 : *Please go a head! Becareful.*

The traffic unit police member said the word above to motorcyclists who have been inspected, and she has a complete vehicle letter. By looking at the context of the extract above, the researcher concluded that it was one of register in the conversation of traffic unit police member of resort Gowa and it is included as directive function. The police asked the biker to leaving that place, it meant the police ask the biker to do something. As we know, directive is the utterance that ask people to do something.

3. Referential function

The Referential Function is the one most commonly addressed in the conversation of traffic unit members of police resort Gowa because it concerns descriptions or contextual information. The referential function is corresponds to the factor of context and describes a situation, object or mental state. The descriptive statements of the referential function can consist of both definite descriptions and deictic words.

Extract 12

P 8 : *Pajak kendaraan ibu nunggak 3 tahun, makanya disini tidak ada pengesahan atau cap (sambil memegang sebuah STNK). STNK itu setiap di perpanjang pasti distempel.*

P 8 : *Your vehicle tax has delinquent for 3 years, hence there is no legality or stamp here (while hold an STNK). Each extension of the STNK, the STNK must be stamped.*

The words above uttered by a traffic unit members of police resort Gowa when he faced a biker who did not pay her vehicle tax for 3 years. So, he explained what happened with her STNK by showing that STNK. The words above contains

some registers. First is in the form of phrase. The phrase of “vehicle tax” and the word of “Legality” and word “stamp”. Those are some kind of registers that found in the extract above. By looking at the context, the researcher concluded that the extract above is one of referencial function in the conversations of traffic unit members of police resort Gowa.

Extract 13

P 9 : *SIMta' kita ambil di pengadilan pak, di sidang. Itu sidang, hari jumat atau sabtu, kesana mamiki pak.*

P 9 : *You can take your driver lisenze in the court, in the session. That session is on friday or saturday.*

There are several forms of registers in the extract above. But the researcher will describe one of them, the word of "session". The word of “session” in the extract above is uttered by a member of the traffic police when notifying the information relating to the time of the session for the biker to take his driver lisenze. The word of “session” is included as one of register in the conversation in traffic unit member of police resort Gowa. By looking at the context, the language register in the extract above is included as a referencial function.

4. Phatic Function

Phatic function is the function which opening the channel or checking the working, either for social reason or partial ones, for example: hello, nice to meet you, how are you. Phatic language includes the everyday small talk that we use to establish

rapport, make contact with our fellow, and assure mutual good interaction. Greeting, farewells, much chitchat, and most ritual language serve this function.

Phatic is a function of the language used to express one's solidarity and empathy to others. This function emphasizes the language used to maintain social relations. In everyday life, a police officer often greets friends or their leaders. The researcher also found this function of language register in the conversation of traffic unit members of police resort Gowa.

Extract 14

P 1 : *Selamat pagi bu, bisa tunjukkan SIM dan STNK ta'?*

P 1 : *Good morning maam, can you show me you driver lisence and your STNK?*

The utterance above is uttered by a traffic unit member of police resort Gowa to greet the biker when he stoped her. Generally, all traffic police members of Gowa resort will utter the same words when they first stoped the riders that they will check out. Driver lisence and STNK as the language register in this extract, and by looking at the words before and after that register language, the researcher concluded that it is as phatic function.

B. Discussion

In this discussion, the researcher identified the data which taken from the conversation of Police Members of Gowa Police Resort by using Joss Theory and Jacobson's theory as technique of the data analysis. In Joss's theory, the types of language register are divided into 5 types; Frozen, formal, consultative, casual, and intimate. The researcher explained the data of the language register types that has been found the Conversation of Police Members of Gowa Police Resort

Types of The Language Register

Types of Register	Definition	Explanation
Frozen	The unchanging language	The constitution text
Formal	Standar english	Speech, direction
Consultative	Less formal standar language	News casting, give a referencial
Casual	Unofficial language, language between friends	Loose sentences structure, vernacular speech
Intimate	Language between lover or other close family and friends	Insides jokes

Table 4.2 The types of the Register

1. Frozen Register

The types of the frozen language register is fixed and related static, the language that rarely or never change. In the conversation of traffif unit police of

police Gowa resort the researcher concluded that the frozen register is one of the most common language, it was uttered when police officers informed what rule had been break by motorcyclists or cars.

In this case, the frozen register has been showed in the extract 1 and 2. There were 2 extract as datum of the frozen register. The extract 1, **Because you cannot show your driver's licence, so you break this rule "every motorist who has a driver's license, but cannot show it when the raid is held, shall be punished to criminal confinement at least 1 month or fine at most Rp250 thousand “ (The constitution : 288 paragraph 2).** It was uttered when a few riders were on hold by the police for violating the rules, and the police informed the laws that had been violated. That utterance above is the citation of the constitution of Indonesia, it is rarely changed and always utter when there are bikers break the law. The extract 2, **You have broken the rule. Your motorcycle tax has been arrears for two times. If it is the first time, we can give you a wisdom. So, it is your violation “Every motorist, who does not have driver's licence, shall be punished to criminal confinement at least a month of cell or fine at most Rp 1 million” (The constitution : 281 paragraph 1)** also showed a frozen language register. According to Joss's theory about types of the register, it was unchanging language that used by the traffic unit members of police Gowa resort.

2. Formal register

The researcher also found some formal register in the conversation of traffic unit members of police Gowa resort. It has been showed in the 3 and 4 extract. There were 2 extract as the datum of formal register. Extract 3, **Every driver who does not have the completeness of the vehicle licence, their driver's licence will we hold down and it will be taken in the court.** Formal register is usually used in one-way participation, no interference. A technical vocabulary or proper definition is important; includes presentations or introductions between others. The extract above as datum of formal register, the extract above has been given an information to the biker by using formal language, and it is uttered by the police member in front of the biker who have violated the law without suggestion or addition by the biker it self. Extract 4, **"In the day does not mean not turning on the vehicle lights, your lights should remain lit during the day"** it has given an information by using formal language. According to Joss's theory the researcher conclude that the extract above include as formal register, because it was just give an information without got any reply from the biker (listener).

3. Consultative register

Consultative register is the two way communication used in the conversation. There were 2 extract as the datum of consultative register. Those were extract 5 and 6. Extract 5, **"P 4 : You can take your driver liscence later in the court, on Friday 25th"** **"S : Can I be represented by someone else to take my driver license in the**

court?”. **“P 4 : Oh it can be. If at that moment you are busy, your family can represent to take your driver license. Provided, he carries your traffic ticket.”.**

Extract 5 as one of consultative register, which the police member gave an information while the biker also actively reply his conversation. Extract 6, **“P 5 : It cannot, we routinely check the completeness of the vehicle. So, two-wheeled vehicles or four wheel vehicles, who have problem with their vehicles letters, or left it at their house, we have to hold their driver license, because when the raid is held, they can not show their STNK.”.** **“S : Oh yes, sir.”.** That extract is also conclude as consultative register. According to Joss’s theory, two extract above are consultative language register because the police member gave an information to the biker, while the biker also replied his utterance.

4. Casual register

Casual register has been showed in the extract 7 and 8, there were 2 extracts as the datum of consultative language register. Extract 7 **“P 6 : Good morning, brother, where is your rearview mirror?”.** That extract showed that the police members greeted the biker, who their met with by used casual register. That extract was uttered when a police member stoped the biker for him to check their completeness of his vehicle. He used casual language register. He used language that ususally used when people talk with their friends. In extract 8 **“P 5 : Show me your driver lisence and your STNK. This inspection is not dangerous. Do not be nervous, brother.”.** This extract was uttered by a police member when he talked

with a biker who was very nerveous. The police saw him very nervous so he tried to make him became slow. According to Joss's theory, 2 extract above concluded as casual language register, because that police talked to the biker just like he talked to his friend.

From 5 types of the language register by Martin Joss's, there were only 4 types of the registers that have found in the conversation of police members of Gowa Police Resort. Namely, frozen, formal, consultative, and casual register. The researcher did not find a type of register. That is intimate register. Intimate register is the highly informal language used among family members and close friends, and may include private vocabulary known only by two people or a small group, as well as nonverbal cues exclusive to the pair or group.

Classification	Strongest factor	Function
Emotive	Addresser	Interjections/expressions of emotional state
Directive	Addresser	Concerned with commanding; vocative or imperative addressing of the receiver.
Referencial	Context	Descriptions and contextual information
Metalinguistics	Code	Requires language analysis; using language to discuss language
Phatic	Contact	Concerns channel of communication; performs social task as opposed to conveying information; to establish, prolong, or discontinue conversation
Phoetic	Message	Involves choosing words carefully; the art of words, often self-reflective

Table 4.2 The classification of Function of the Register

In Jacobson's Theory, language function is divided into six parts; emotive, directive, referential, phatic, metalinguistic, phoetic function. The researcher explained the data of language function that has been found in the Conversation of Police Members of Gowa Police Resort:

1. Emotive function

Emotive function is the expressive being language that oriented toward the self. It means that individual express their feeling by language. In addition, expressive function relates to the addresser (sender) and is best exemplified by interjections and other sound changes that do not alter the denotative meaning of an utterance but do add information about the addresser's (speaker's) internal state.

Then, in this case, the emotive function has been showed in the extract 9. In the extract 9, the researcher told us that this statement uttered when a traffict unit members of police said that **"So that is why, sir. I check you just now, I check you, I hold you."** it explained an expression when one of police member said something and it made a biker becoming frightened. According to Jacobson in Alwasilah (1989: 27) that extract above is included as emotive function.

2. Directive function

In this part, the directive function giving orders or making requests by using imperative statements. An imperative statement may express a strict demand such as saying “open the door!” In the conversation of the traffict unit members of police resort Gowa, the researcher also found some of directive function of the register.

Directive function was showed in the extract 10 and 11. In the extract 10, the police member said **”Good morning, maam. Please show me your driver lisence and your STNK!”**, the police member asked the biker to showed him his driver lisence and STNK. It meant, the police needed the biker to do something. So the extract above as the directive function in the conversation of traffic unit member of police Gowa resort. Extract 11, the police member said **“Please go a head! Becareful”**, the police member let the biker go and leave that place, directly the biker leave that place. The police needed the biker to do something so it was as directive function in the conversation of traffic unit member of police resort Gowa. According to Jacobson’s in Syahril (2017: 40), the extract above included as directive function.

3. Referential function

The referential function corresponds to the factor of message and describes an object or mental state. The descriptive statements of the referential function can consist of both definite descriptions and deictic words. In addition, the referential function relies on the balance between given and presupposed information. The

referential function such as; Identifying items about people, school, home and communities, Asking for a description of someone or something, Defining something, Explaining or asking for explanation of how something works. Comparing and contrasting things and discussing possibilities, probabilities, or capabilities for doing something.

In this case, the referential function has been showed in extract 12 and 13. There were 2 extract that showed the referential function. Extract 12, the police member said **“Your vehicle tax has delinquent for 3 years, hence there is no legality or stamp here (while hold an STNK). Each extension of the STNK, the STNK must be stamped.”** He gave an information to the biker about the biker’s vehicle tax, so his information could be a referential for the biker. Extract 13, the police member said **“You can take your driver liscence in the court, in the session. That session is on friday or suturday.”** It meant that the police member gave an information too to the biker about the session that he could take his driver liscence. Both extract above, is included as referential function. Based on Jacobson’s theory, the extracts above included as referential function.

4. Phatic function

Phatic is a function of the language used to express one's solidarity and empathy to others. This function emphasizes the language used to maintain social relations. In everyday life, a police officer often greets friends or their leaders.

In this case, the phatic function was shown in the extract 14. In extract 14, the police member said **“Good morning maam, can you show me your driver licence and your STNK?”**. That utterance was uttered by a member of police when he greeted a biker who wanted to be checked by him. It was one of the most frequently used greetings by the members of the police, when they would check the motorcyclists. According to Jakobson’s theory, the extract above is included as phatic function.

Based on the research and the theory, the research concluded that the types of the register in the conversation of police members of Gowa Police Resort, the researcher found 4 types of register in it. There are frozen, formal, consultative and casual register. The researcher also found 4 functions of language register in it. There are emotive, directive, referential and phatic function in it.

Based on the previous research, this research has compared and found some similarity and difference to the research that has been done by several researchers. The first is from Boellstorff (2004), in his international journal *“Gay Language and Indonesian: Registering belonging”*. His research aims to know more the language register used by the gay community in Indonesia. The second is from Fikriana and Rustono (2019), in their journal by the title *“The Register Form of Pesantren Community in Semarang”*. Their research aims to identify the form of the register used among pesantren community in Semarang. The research from Jannah (2015), the title of her research is *“Language Register on Instan Massage”*, She also aims to analyze the form of register and to describe the use of instan massage in terms of

gender and age of the participant. The research from Ulfa (2013), the title of her research is "*The Analysis of Register In English Movie Advertisement of www.cineplex.21.com*". Her research intended to find out the characteristics of the register in English Movie Advertisement. From all previous studies above, the researcher concluded that the similarity of those and this research is the approach. Those all used sociolinguistics approach, and specially talked about language register. The different between this research and all that previous studies above are the object and theory. This research used Police community as the object, while the other used another object. This research also used Joss and Jacobson's Theory, while the other used another theory.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter delivers two parts that are conclusion and suggestion based on finding and discussion An Analysis of Register in the Conversation of Police Members of Gowa Police Resort.

A. Conclusion

Based on the finding and discussion, the writer concludes as follow:

1. The types of language register that used by the traffic unit members of police Gowa Resort, they only used Frozen register, Formal register, Consultative register, and casual register. Then, there is one language register is not found, it is intimate register.
2. The function of the register that found in the conversation of Police Members of Gowa Police Resort are emotive function, directive function, referential function, and phatic function. The are two functions that the researcher did not found, that are metalinguistics function and poetic function.

B. Suggestion

Based on the research that has been done by researcher, she suggests to:

1. For the researcher to study about the types and function of language register in the conversation of traffict unit members of Gowa Police Resort.

2. For the next researcher who wants to research about types and function of language register to investigate types and language function in different object situation. For example, the types and function of the language register in the university or in another place and profession.

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BIOGRAPHY



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